THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIV. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1830. No. 34.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a *FREE-MASON*, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,
WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, *(Farmer.)*

Berwick township, May 18. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 13. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York Springs, June 15. te

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107. Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dies, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices.*

☞ The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

☞ *CALL & SEE THE*

CHEAP GOODS

AT THE

New Store.

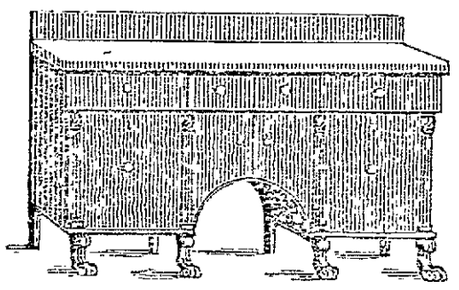
J. B. DANNER.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased from Gen. T. C. MILLER, his entire Stock of Goods; and has just returned from the City with a full assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS;

which he is just opening at the old Stand, corner of York street and the Centre Square. His supply of Goods is larger than was ever opened there before—and as they have been purchased entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to sell them very low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. He invites the Public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, June 1. tf



CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his Friends and Customers, and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business, in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most *FASHIONABLE WORK;*—which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

☞ He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of the different kinds of

FURNITURE,

of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable. His terms are Cash; but he will take Country Produce and Lumber in exchange—for which he will allow the highest prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

D. HEAGY would also inform the Public, that he has procured a

Turning Machinery,

with which he intends to execute all work appertaining to it—such as *Hatters' Blocks, Carriage and Waggon Hubs, &c.* which he will warrant to be done in a workmanlike manner.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the right for SAMUEL DAVIS'

Patent Bedstead,

a new and useful improvement, will keep them ready made at his Shop.—Any person wishing to purchase, can be accommodated immediately.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, June 8. tf

RECOMMENDATION.

We have examined Davis' *Patent Bedstead*, as made by Mr. D. Heagy, of this place, and consider this to be the best plan on which Bedsteads ever have been made, for convenience and firmness.

B. GILBERT,
WM. GILLESPIE,
A. HALTER, Jr.

Gettysburg, June 8.

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.——ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

IRON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of IRON, of the best quality, such as

Dearborn Tire, of all sizes,
Gig Tire, do.
Horse-shoe Iron, heavy and light,
Square and Round Iron,
Scollop Iron,
Plough Irons, Nail Rods,
Band and Strap Iron,
Bar-Iron, assorted,
Wire, &c. &c.

which he will dispose of, on the most accommodating terms, for CASH.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 1. tf

Old IRON

WILL be received at my Iron-Store, in exchange for new, at the customary prices.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed Auditors to settle and apportion the monies arising out of the sale of the Real Estate of ANDREW THOMPSON, deceased, in the hands of P. Heagy, Esq. Sheriff—and the amount paid to the several Legatees and Heirs of the said deceased, and heirs of JANE THOMPSON, widow of said dec'd. They will meet for this purpose, at the house of Mrs. M. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 25th of June inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all persons interested will please attend.

SAMPSON S. KING,
Z. HERBERT,
WM. S. COBEAN.

June 1. 4t

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, residing in Liberty township, Adams county, in April last, a black servant woman, named

MILLA DIGGS.

Whoever returns her to me, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

ROBERT S. GRIER.

June 8. 3t

CONSECRATION.

THE "*Lisburn Union Meeting House,*" at Lisburn, Cumberland county, will be consecrated on *Sunday the 27th of June, inst.* It is expected that a number of Clergymen of *different denominations* will assist at the ceremony. The friends of the Christian cause, generally, are invited to attend. *Service to commence on Saturday preceding, at ten o'clock, A. M.*

June 15.

DOCTOR J. CHAMBERLAIN,

OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of *OXFORD*, and its vicinity.—His residence is at Mr. Hildt's tavern.

June 1. 4t

LUMBER.

A large quantity of every kind of

LUMBER,

at all times for sale, at Fib's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Gut. Waggoners pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.

There is also a large quantity of *SEASONED & DRY LUMBER*, always kept on hand and for sale by

LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.

May 1. 3m

NOTICE.

THE Auditors appointed to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the Creditors of the Estate of JOSEPH LOBACH, deceased, will meet again for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on *Saturday the 24th day of October next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
JAMES M'CONN,
GEO. ROBINETTE,
Auditors.

June 1. 3t

CHURCH AND STATE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. States, which convened at Philadelphia on the 20th ult.

The Committee to whom was recommitted the report on the reference from the Presbyteries of Madison and Lancaster, reported; and their report was adopted, and is as follows, viz:

That said Presbyteries invite the attention of the General Assembly, to certain slanderous reports extensively circulated against the Presbyterian and other denominations, involving the charge of an attempt on the part of these denominations, to unite Church and State, and thus subvert the civil institutions of our country; and intimate their desire that this Assembly would take order on the subject, and by some public act, disabuse themselves and their constituents of such unfounded and injurious imputations.

In the opinion of your committee, no public act is necessary on the part of this Assembly, to refute a charge wholly unsupported by testimony and facts; nor any exposition of their principles in relation to civil magistracy and the claims of the church demanded, other than that contained in our ecclesiastical standards, and published to the world.

For the better information, however, of any who may be in danger of imposition from unfounded statements, the Assembly would refer to the following exhibition of their principles as contained in the accredited constitution of their church.

EXTRACTS.

"God, the supreme Lord and King of all the world, hath ordained civil magistrates to be under him over the people, for his own glory and the public good, and to this end hath armed them with the power of the sword, for the defence and encouragement of them that are good, and for the punishment of evil doers.

"It is lawful for Christians to accept and execute the office of magistrate, when called thereunto; in the managing whereof, as they ought especially to maintain piety, justice, and peace, according to the wholesome laws of each commonwealth, so, for that end, they may lawfully, now under the New Testament, wage war upon just and necessary occasions.

"Civil magistrates may not assume to themselves the administration of the word and sacraments; or the power of the keys of the kingdom of heaven; or, in the least, interfere in matters of faith. Yet, as nursing fathers, it is the duty of civil magistrates to protect the Church of our common Lord, without giving the preference to any denomination of Christians above the rest, in such a manner, that all ecclesiastical persons whatever shall enjoy the full, free and unquestioned liberty of discharging every part of their sacred functions, without violence or danger. And, as Jesus Christ hath appointed a regular government and discipline in his church, no law of any commonwealth should interfere with, let, or hinder, the due exercise thereof, among the voluntary members of any denomination of Christians, according to their own profession and belief. It is the duty of civil magistrates to protect the person and good name of all their people, in such an effectual manner as that no person be suffered, either upon pretence of religion or infidelity, to offer any indignity, violence, abuse or injury, to any other person whatsoever; and to take order, that all religious and ecclesiastical assemblies be held without molestation or disturbance.

"It is the duty of the people to pray for magistrates, to honor their persons, to pay them tribute and other dues, to obey their lawful commands, and be subject to their authority, for conscience' sake. Infidelity or difference in religion, doth not make void the magistrate's just and legal authority, nor free the people from the due obedience to him, from which ecclesiastical persons are not exempted; much less hath the Pope any power or jurisdiction over them in their dominions, or over any of their people; and, least of all, to deprive them of their dominions or lives, if he shall judge them to be heretics, or upon any other pretence whatsoever."

"Synods and councils are to handle or conclude nothing, but that which is ecclesiastical; and are not to intermeddle with civil affairs, that concern the commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition, or in case of necessity; or by way of advice for satisfaction of conscience, if they be thereunto required by the civil magistrate."

"That God alone is Lord of the conscience; and hath left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men, which are in any thing contrary to his word, or beside it in matters of faith or worship. Therefore they consider the rights of private judgment, in all matters that respect religion, as universal and unalienable. They do not even wish to see any religious constitution aided by civil power, further than may be necessary for protection and security, and, at the same time, be equal and common to all others."

Such are the constitutional principles of the Presbyterian church in these U. States. They were our fathers' principles before and during the revolution, which issued in the consummation of our liberty and independence, and under the influence of which they prayed, and fought, and bled, beside the father of our country. They have been the principles of their descendants ever since. They are *our* principles still, adopted from conviction, to whose support we have pledged ourselves under the most solemn sanctions, and by the preservation of which we believe that the common interests of evangelical religion, and civil liberty, will be most effectually sustained.

In closing this statement, the Assembly would affectionately, and earnestly exhort the members of their communion, that in the fulfilment of their civil and religious duties, they watch against all unhallowed feelings; and that they suffer reproach meekly, not rendering railing for railing, nor evil for evil, but by patient endurance in well doing, they may commend themseves to every man's conscience, in the sight of GOD.

FANNY WRIGHT.

We publish below an editorial article from the New-York Courier and Enquirer, revealing a state of things well calculated to cause deep and serious reflection among the people of this Republic. The woman whose impious and sacrilegious blasphemy is promulgated on the public stage by *her own* lips, in defiance of those observances of decorum which her sex, during all past time, has adhered to—illustrates, no doubt, in her own conduct, the system which she teaches. That system would hold up to scoff and scorn the institution of marriage, as an unnecessary bondage; would take from industry, by an agrarian proscription, the objects of its exertions; would destroy our liberties, by making us unworthy of them; and renew the scenes of the days of Marat, Danton, & Robespierre. Its aim is the destruction of all the world deems good and holy—its end is lust and pillage. *Balt. Gaz.*

MISS WRIGHT'S PARTING ADDRESS.

The parting address of Miss Wright at the Bowery Theatre on Wednesday evening, was a singular *melange* of politics and impiety—eloquence and irreligion—bold invective and electioneering slang. The Theatre was very much crowded, probably three thousand persons being present; and what was the most surprising circumstance of the whole, is the fact, that about *one half of the audience were females—respectable females!*

When Fanny first made her appearance in this city as a lecturer on the "new order of things," she was very little visited by respectable females.—At her first lecture in the Park Theatre, about half a dozen appeared, but these soon left the house. From that period till the present we had not heard her speak in public; but her doctrine and opinions and philosophy appear to have made much greater progress in the city, than we ever dreamed of.—Her fervid eloquence, her fine action, her *soprano toned* voice, her bold and daring attacks upon all the present systems of society, and particularly upon priests, politicians, bankers and aristocrats as she calls them, have raised a party around her of considerable magnitude and of much fervor and enthusiasm.

There was a good deal of theatrical display in her proceedings last Wednesday night. She has, during the year, made considerable improvements upon her plan of operations. In opposing the sacredness of the Scriptures, and withholding them from the hands of the people, she has shewn some knowledge of human nature, by substituting something in its place. On Wednesday evening a copy of the Declaration of Independence, on a single

POETRY.

STANZAS,

BY THE AUTHOR OF "RICHELIEU."

I've sat and seen one bright wave chase
  Its fellow on the strand,
Then fall away, nor leave a trace
  Upon the printless sand—
Though scarce the pebbles felt the shock,
The waves have worn the solid rock!

I've sat and heard the autumn wind
  Amidst the branches play,
So softly mild, so blandly kind,
  It scarcely stirr'd the spray—
Yet soon it bore spring's verdant birth,
To wither on its native earth.

I've sat and seen the evening sun
  Sink from the golden sky,
His long bright race of glory run,
  And close his golden eye;
So slow he pass'd, scarce chang'd the light,
And yet he left the world in night.

And like yon sea is human life,
  Events, like billows, roll,
Moment on moment, strife on strife,
  That change us to the soul;
And joys, like autumn leaves, fall fast—
Hope sets—and being's light is past.

I've stood on earth's most daring height,
  And seen day's ruler rise,
In his magnificence of light,
  To triumph through the skies,
And all the darkness of the world,
Far from his shining presence hurl'd.

All too that fades upon the earth,
  Too weak to linger here,
Re-blossoms with a second birth,
  To deck the coming year;
Shall hope, then, man's eternal dower,
Be frailer than a failing flower?

Ah no! like autumn leaves that die,
  That bloom again in spring,
Fresh joys shall rise from those gone by,
  And purer incense bring;
And when, like suns, hope sets in night,
Shall she not beam from worlds more bright?

MISCELLANY.

THE EFFECTS OF REGIMEN.

SOCRATES is said to have been the only inhabitant of Athens, who, during the prevalence of the plague in that city, escaped infection: this circumstance the historians unanimously attribute to the strict temperance which he constantly observed—in conjunction it may be added, with his well-known equanimity of mind under the most trying circumstances.

Cicero is described by Plutarch as being at one period of his life, extremely weakly and emaciated: and affected with a debilitated condition of the stomach, which obliged him to restrict himself to a very small portion of simple food. He travelled to Athens, however, for the recovery of his health—where by resorting to Gymnastic exercises, his body was so much strengthened, that in a short period it became firm and robust. His voice also, which had been harsh and feeble, was rendered full, sweet, and sonorous.

The same author informs us, that Julius Cæsar was originally of a slender habit of body—had a soft and pale skin—was troubled with pains in the head, and subject to epilepsy—but by continual marches, a simple mode of life, and plain food, he was enabled to bear up against his infirmities—and found the exercises and hardships of a military life the most effectual remedy for the diseases with which he was threatened. *Journal of Health.*

Caution.—Some persons are so fond of odoriferous plants and flowers, as to have them in their bed-chamber.—This, however, is a dangerous practice, many of them being so powerful as to overcome the senses entirely. Even plants that are not in flower, and have no smell, yet injure the air during the night, and in the absence of the sun, by impregnating it with nitrogen and carbonic acid gas; although in the daylight they rather improve the atmosphere by yielding oxygen gas.

A melancholy proof of this, recorded by Dr. Curry, occurred in October, 1814, at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire:—"Mr. Sherbrook having frequently had his pinery robbed, the gardener determined to sit up and watch. He accordingly posted himself with a loaded fowling piece in the green house, where it is supposed he fell asleep, and in the morning was found dead upon the ground, with all the appearance of suffocation, evidently occasioned by the discharge of mephitic gas from the plants during the night."

Speaking Out.—Those who have never spoken in public, can scarcely judge of the consternation of an old lady who SPOKE OUT in church.—It was formerly the custom, in country towns, for those who lived several miles from the church to remain during the interval between morning and evening service. On this occasion she had taken some milk in a pitcher for the children;—and in the most interesting part of the worship, a dog who had followed them into the pew, thrust his head into the pitcher. Whether his head was too large or the pitcher too small, it is not our province to determine; but, having regaled himself, the pitcher obstinately retained its position, and he was discovered backing out, with the pitcher stuck fast upon his head and the milk streaming in every direction on his head and shoulders—'Get out pup!' says the old lady. Frightened at the sound of her own voice—'O dear, I spoke out in meeting!' said she—'There! I spoke out again—O dear me, I keep talking all the time.'
Bridgeton (N. J.) Whig.

Diamond cut Diamond.—A few weeks ago a "sporting character" *looking in* at the Hygeia Hotel, just to see if he could fall in with any subjects, but finding none, and understanding, from the respectable proprietor, Mr. Parks, that he could not be accommodated with a private room, wherein to exercise the mysteries of his craft, felt the time begin to hang heavy on his hands; so in order to dispel *ennui* he took out a pack of cards and began to amuse the by-standers, in the bar-room, with a number of ingenious tricks with them, which soon drew a crowd around him "Now," said he, after giving them a good shuffle and slapping the pack down upon a table, "I'll bet any man ten dollars I can cut the Jack of hearts at the first attempt." Nobody seemed inclined to take him up, however, till at last a weather-beaten New England skipper, in a pea-jacket, stumpt him by exclaiming, "Darn'd if I don't bet you! But stop: let me see if all's right." Then taking up and inspecting it, as if to see that there was no deception in it, he returned it to the table, and began to fumble about in a side pocket, first taking out a jack-knife, and then a twist of tobacco, &c. till he produced a roll of bank notes, from which he took one of ten dollars, and handed it to a by-stander; the gambler did the same, and taking out a pen-knife, and literally cutting the pack in two through the middle, turned with an air of triumph to the company, and demanded if he had not *cut* the Jack of hearts. "No, I'll be darn'd if you have?" bawled out Jonathan, "for here it is safe and sound." At the same time producing the card from his pocket, whither he had dexterously conveyed it while pretending to examine the pack, to see if it was "all right." The company were convulsed with laughter, while the poor "child of chance" was fain to confess that "it was hard getting to windward of a yankee."
Norfolk Herald.

Animal Magnetism.—The following fact, which is so interesting to the history of Magnetism, has taken place in the Department of Gers, at the residence of the Judge of the Peace for the Canton of Condon, in the presence of divers respectable persons:—

John ——, a farmer, aged 32, had an abscess inside of the upper part of the leg. The professional men who attended him, prevailed on the patient to submit to a puncture, but the operation required the greatest caution and fortitude, as the crural artery, which traversed the tumor, was frightfully enlarged.

Count de B——, whose magnetical power is remarkable, proposed to magnetise the patient, to produce insensibility in that part of the body where the operation was to be performed, for the purpose of sparing him those sufferings which would be unavoidable in a waking state. The proposal was accepted. At the end of two minutes the patient was plunged into a magnetic state. Somnolency manifested itself immediately, but without any particular consciousness. The patient replied to his magnetiser, that he sought him in vain, and that he could neither see the disease, nor the cause thereof.—Dr. Lar*** performed the surgical operation, which had been deemed requisite, with the greatest dexterity. He repeatedly plunged the instrument into the opening made by the bistoury, in order to give an issue to the purulent matter, when its flow was impeded by albuminous flakes. The wound was afterwards bound up.

During the whole operation the patient remained motionless like a statue, without his magnetical sleep being in the least disturbed; and on the physicians proposing that the magnetical state should be interrupted, M. de B. spontaneously awoke the patient. Dr. R. approached him, and asked if he would submit to the operation. "I must," replied the patient, "because it is necessary." Dr. R. then announced to him that it would be useless to begin again, as the operation had been performed already. The astonishment of the patient was excessive, when proofs of this were exhibited to him. He had felt nothing, experienced nothing, and absolutely remembered nothing but the act of M. de B. when he placed the palm of his hand on his forehead to make him fall asleep.
Journal de Toulouse.

Public Roads.—The turnpike roads of England are about twenty thousand miles in length, and upwards of a million sterling is annually expended in their repair and maintenance.

The West.—It is stated that seven fine steam boats are in active operation on Lake Erie, besides a great number of schooners in a full and profitable employment. The Buffalo Republican, alluding to the almost incredible increase of business on that lake for the last four or five years, says—

"The map of the entire globe does not present another sheet of water so strikingly peculiar as that of Lake Erie. It literally commands the navigable waters of North America. From the south, a steam boat has already ascended the Allegheny, to Warren, and a trifling improvement of the Chautauque outlet will enable steamboats from New Orleans to approach within 8 miles of Portland harbor. From the North, the vessels of Lake Ontario have already visited Lake Erie, through the Welland canal and river. The same spirit of enterprise that produced the Welland canal, it is believed, will soon be able to overcome the natural impediments to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and open an easy and uninterrupted communication from Lake Erie, through Lake Ontario, to Montreal and Quebec. The ease with which a canal of sufficient capacity to pass steam boats can be opened between Lake Michigan and the navigable waters of the Mississippi, is well known The enterprise has long been agitated, and will, it is believed, soon be accomplished. But this will not be the only channel of intercourse between Lake Erie and the Gulph of Mexico. From the southern shores of Lake Erie, the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals will open a communication through the Ohio river to the Mississippi. Lake Erie, therefore, may be regarded as a great central reservoir, from which open in all directions the most extensive channels of inland navigation to be found in the world; enabling vessels of the lake to traverse the whole interior of the country, to visit the Atlantic at the north or in the south, and to collect the products, the luxuries, and wealth of every clime and country."

The Fair Sex in Olden Time.—In the reign of Henry VIII, Sir A Fitzherbert, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, wrote a Treatise entitled the Book of Husbandry, from which the following is extracted; "it is a wive's occupation to wynowe all manner of cornes, to make malte, and washe, and wringe, to make heye, sheve corne, (reap,) and in tyme of neede, to helpe her husband to fill the muck wayne or dung carte, drive ploughe, to load heye, corne, and such other. And to go to ryde in the market to sel butter, chese, milk, eggs, chekyns, capons, beeves, pygges, geese and all manner of cornes."

The medical virtues of Asparagus have long been supposed to be much greater than the faculty have admitted them to be; in corroboration of which a French physician has lately ascertained that this vegetable possesses extraordinary powers in quieting excessive action of the heart and arteries.

Spots on the Sun.—A writer in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, attributes the late cold weather to the spots and umbra on the sun's surface. Four spots, he observes, were quite visible on the morning of the 23d May. The *nucleus* of three was connected by a kind of *umbra* or net work, covering a considerable space; and in fact the whole disc was covered with *corrugations and luculi.* Its beams are pale and weak; and by an Eudiomatrical experiment, its illuminating properties are quite deficient; when concentrated by a strong convex *lens*, they are quite feeble in igniting combustible substances.

Dr. Herschell made a table of the spotted years, and found them the greatest grain seasons in Europe; and there is no doubt, says the writer, but the spots this year will have a favorable effect upon English grain in this region, (though unfavorable to the horticultural productions) as from its forwardness and luxuriant growth, there was great danger of extensive injury. The spots are easily discerned by a common telescope with a colored glass for several hours after sunrise.

Grapes.—Dr. J. W. Smith, of Lockport, Niagara county, says, in the last American Farmer, that the best manure for grapes is coal dust, cinders, and scales of iron, or black oxide of iron from the forge, properly mixed with fine garden mould. The thought struck him from a knowledge that the grapes flourish best in volcanic districts. His experience has proved the superior value of this manure.

The London Court Journal of the 24th April, mentions that the Duke of Sussex, whose passion for collecting copies of the different editions of the Scriptures is known, has in his library no fewer than 4,000 volumes of Bibles, comprising a copy of almost every edition ever issued from the press. This collection is intended to be bequeathed to Trinity College, Cambridge.

TEMPERANCE.

OWING to intervening circumstances, the meeting of the *Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity*, (that was to have been held on the 12th) is postponed to *Saturday the 26th of June inst.* at the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at which time an address suitable to the occasion will be delivered. The Ladies and Gentlemen generally, are requested to attend.

GEO. SWENEY, *Secretary.*
June 8. tm

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the account of JOHN MYERS and JOHN STUTHEBECKER, Trustees of GABRIEL SPANGLER, an Habitual Drunkard, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 23d day of August next.*

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*
June 8. 4t

NOTICE.

THE Auditors appointed to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the Creditors of the Estate of JOSEPH LOBACH, deceased, will meet again for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on *Saturday the 30th day of October next*, at 10 o'clock, A M.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
JAMES M'COSH,
GEO. ROBINETTE,
} Auditors.

June 8. 4t

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, residing in Liberty township, Adams county, in April last, a black servant woman, named

MILLA DIGGS.

Whoever returns her to me, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

ROBERT S. GRIER.
June 8. 3t

NOW FOR PRIZES!

THE TENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 19th of June.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of		$25,000	51 prizes of		$80
1	do	6,000	51	do	60
1	do	5,000	102	do	50
1	do	3,918	102	do	40
10	do	1,000	101	do	30
10	do	500	102	do	20
10	do	300	1326	do	12
20	do	200	11475	do	6
30	do	100			

Tickets, $6, Halves, $3,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, June 8. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 9.

22 49 38 59 3 35 25 21 32

21 32 35—A PRIZE F

2,500 Dolls.

21 38 49—*A PRIZE OF*

300 Dollars,

Besides several of **50, 20, 10,** &c.

Sold by CLARKSON.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Menallen township, Adams county, on the 23d of May, a bound boy, named

JOHN LAMPLEY,

about 15 years of age—stout built.—The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension—but no thanks or charges.

HENRY BENDER.
June 1. 3t

$5 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Gettysburg, Pa. on the morning of the 23d ult. an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named

HENRY BODENHEIMER,

about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; about 18 years of age. He has a scar on one arm, and is lame in one ankle. He had a white hat, green frock coat, and dark grey cassinett pantaloons. The above Reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine said Apprentice in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

GEORGE ARMOR.
Gettysburg, June 1. 3t

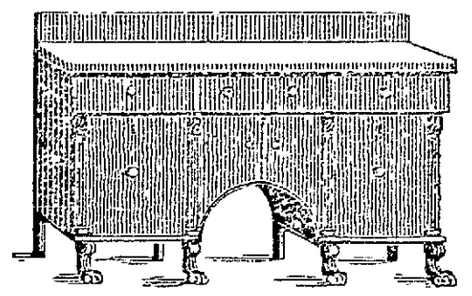
IRON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of IRON, of the best quality, such as

Dearborn Tire, of all sizes,
Gig Tire, do
Horse-shoe Iron, heavy and light,
Square and Round Iron,
Scollop Iron,
Plough Irons, Nail Rods,
Band and Strap Iron,
Bar-Iron, assorted,
Wire, &c. &c.

which he will dispose of, on the most accommodating terms, for CASH.

DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 1. tf



CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his Friends and Customers, and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business, in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most *FASHIONABLE WORK;*—which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

☞He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of the different kinds of

FURNITURE,

of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable. His terms are Cash; but he will take Country Produce and Lumber in exchange—for which he will allow the highest prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

D. HEAGY would also inform the Public, that he has procured a

Turning Machinery,

with which he intends to execute all work appertaining to it—such as *Hatters' Blocks, Carriage and Waggon Hubs, &c.* which he will warrant to be done in a workmanlike manner.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the right for SAMUEL DAVIS'

Patent Bedstead,

a new and useful improvement, will keep them ready made at his Shop.—Any person wishing to purchase, can be accommodated immediately.

DAVID HEAGY.
Gettysburg, June 8. tf

RECOMMENDATION.

We have examined DAVIS' *Patent Bedstead*, as made by Mr. D. Heagy, of this place, and consider this to be the best plan on which Bedsteads ever have been made, for convenience and firmness.

B. GILBERT,
WM. GILLESPIE,
A. WALTER, Jr.
Gettysburg, June 8.

☞*CALL & SEE THE*

CHEAP GOODS
AT THE
New Store.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased from Gen. T. C. MILLER, his entire Stock of Goods; and has just returned from the City with a full assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS;

which he is just opening at the old Stand, corner of York street and the Centre Square. His supply of Goods is larger than was ever opened there before—and as they have been purchased entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to sell them very low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. He invites the Public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, June 1. tf

☞*A FEW COPIES OF*

Mr. Webster's Speech,

For Sale at this Office.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JUNE 22.

Census.—To the politeness of the Deputy Marshal, J H. SHEFFER, Esq we are indebted for the following statement of the number of persons in the Townships of Latimore, Reading and Tyrone, the enumeration of which he has just completed:

	Latimore	Reading	Tyrone
Free white males,	507	501	385
Free white females,	489	494	417
Free persons of color,	10	6	14
Slave for years,	1	0	0
Total,	1007	1001	816
Population in 1820,	856	833	840
Increase in 10 years,	151	168	
Decrease "	-	-	24

☞Hampton, in Reading township, contains 128 persons; and Heidlersburg, in Tyrone, 71.

The following are the only towns, a statement of the population of which, as ascertained this year, we have yet seen published:

	1830.	1820.	Increase.
Norristown, Pa.	1074	827	247
West-Chester,	1252	552	700
Uniontown,	1344	1058	286
York,	4208	3545	663
Greystown,	292		
Bottstown,	295		
Frederick, Md.	4427	3637	790
Williamsport,	859		
Martinsburg, Va.	1595		

Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Road Company—At an election held on Thursday last, the following persons were chosen Officers of this Company for the ensuing year:

President—Isaac Wierman.

Managers—Jas. Bell, jr. Henry Hooper, John Wisler, George Fehl, John Rife, Abraham Mumma.

Treasurer—Joseph Wilson.

In the last Cherokee Phœnix received, we observe the following names of candidates, in the different districts, for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation, at the next election:

David Vann, Old Fields, John Beaver, Chulio, Bean Stick. Soft-shell-turtle, Walking Stick, Lewis Ross, Thomas Foreman, Going Snake, Doo-two lah-dah, James Foreman, John Watts, Maj. James Martin, George Butler, John Fields, Jesse Half Breed, Vatie.

The following marriages are also extracted from the same paper, as a matter of curiosity:

Married, at the Valley Towns, by the Rev. E. Jones, 12th April, 1830. Ga-ga-lu-ga to Ga-lo-nus-gee, Dsu-do-sa-la to Ga-lu-sda-ye, Dso-sdo-suh to Du-na-ye, Guh-na-ne-da to Yo-gwe-se, Do-dsa-lu-de to Dse-ge-ch.

ISAAC HILL, whose nomination as an officer of the Treasury was lately rejected by the Senate of the U. States, has been elected a member of that body by the Legislature of New-Hampshire, in the room of Mr. Woodbury, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

The President of the U. States, with part of his family, left Washington City on Thursday last, on a visit to the Hermitage, his residence in the state of Tennessee.

The Salem Murder.—Richard Crowninshield, one of the persons implicated in the murder of Mr. White, hanged himself in his cell on Tuesday afternoon last, by fastening a handkerchief to the grate. "In his cell were found two letters just written, one to his father, the other to his brother George, bidding them adieu. In the latter to the latter, he moralizes on the *shortness of the career of vice*, however prosperous it may at first appear, and warns all young people to be admonished by his fate, &c. He was 26 years of age."—Truly, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The veto of the President upon the proposed subscription to the Frederick and Washington Turnpike, has had, it is said, a very sensible effect in thinning the ranks of his followers in Frederick county, Md. and there is but little doubt expressed by the anti-Jackson party, of their success at the coming election. Both parties have already settled their tickets, and there is every appearance of an animated contest.

The following are the persons nominated by the friends of Internal Improvement, for the House of Delegates:

Dr. John M'Elfresh, Evan L. M'Kinstry, David Kemp, Davis Richardson.

Jackson Ticket—Isaac Shriver, Dan'l Kemp, of Hy., Frederick Dorsey, John Kinzer.

Samuel C Stambaugh, late editor of the Pennsylvania Reporter, published at Harrisburg, has been appointed Indian Agent at Green Bay, within the superintendence of Gov. CASS, of Michigan territory.—*Nat. Int.*

Georgia and the Cherokees.—In obedience to an act of the last Legislature of the State of Georgia, Governor GILMER issued his proclamation on the 3d instant, extending the laws of that State over the Territory occupied by the Cherokee Indians, within its chartered limits. He has also forbidden all persons, whether citizens of the State or not, from taking any gold or silver from the said territory, and to quit the same without delay, unless permitted to remain by the laws or assent of the State. It is asserted in the Proclamation, that a state of society exists among the gold-diggers, too lawless to be permitted. *Charleston Courier.*

We have not seen the proclamation itself, but shall publish it at large, when we meet with a copy of it.—*Nat. Int.*

By a gentleman just from the scene, we are informed that the gold hunters in the Cherokee Territory were all removed last week by the United States' troops. He saw the smoke of their wigwams and shantees ascending to Heaven on Thursday last, in all directions. They were so numerous all over the country, that the conflagration resembled a world on fire. Their owners talked very big at first—swore they were for State rights, and would not remove; but as soon as they heard the tap of the drum on the neighboring hills, they scampered off, as old Mr. Weems used to say, like rats from an old barn on fire. They did not even stop to shake the Rattlesnakes out of their blankets, one of which, of formidable size, our informant saw shaken from his warm birth, and which must have been the family's bed-fellow the preceding night.—Guess, they were in a hurry.

These troops have orders to scour the gold region once a week. So intent were these marauders on golden treasures, that they were at work to turn the course of the Chatatee river, in order to hunt its bed. As the whites moved out, the Indians who had been driven off, marched in with great joy and exultation, amidst the hearty curses of their disappointed predecessors. *Augusta Courier, June 10.*

From the National Intelligencer.

The Choctaws.—The reader will recollect that an Agent was sent to this city, this Spring, by the Nation of Choctaw Indians residing within the State of Mississippi, offering, upon certain terms, to sell their lands to the United States, and remove beyond the Mississippi. In proportion as we were gratified at this voluntary determination on the part of the Choctaws, do we hope that the report mentioned in the following paragraph may turn out to be untrue:

MEMPHIS, May 6.

A report has reached this place, that the Choctaw Indians, disapproving of the determination of some of the chiefs, to cede their territory to the United States, *have put two of the principal ones to death*, to wit: Greenwood Lefleur, who had recently been elected head chief (or king) of the nation: and Folsom, a minor chief. This information is derived from a gentleman who came directly from Natchez, and who informs us that the report was generally believed at that place.

The Secretary of War has issued an order that all soldiers of the army, now under confinement for desertion, shall be set at liberty. This direction is made in consequence of a late act of Congress, repealing the law which affixed the penalty of death to deserters in time of peace. *Balt. Gaz.*

Mourning Apparel.—The Baptist Society in Hartford, Conn. have voted that it is inexpedient for them longer to continue the practice of wearing mourning garments upon loss of their friends.

The war now waging, or about to be waged, by France against Algiers, seems to us to be an event more important, and leading probably to far more extensive consequences than is generally imagined. Should we judge from the public prints, little sensation is excited by the movements on foot; and slight interest is felt about the result This apathy is unnatural; it cannot long remain; the roar of French cannon on the African coast, cannot fail to waken the public mind, with keen sensibility, to the subject.

Look at the internal state of France. Parties, violently opposed to each other, nearly equally balanced—the House of Representatives at variance with the Ministry—the latter attempting to go on without the favor, protection, or even authority of the former branch of Government. The Ministry must have firm nerves to dare so far. The Chamber of Deputies, it is said, will be dissolved, and a new election be holden. Not, we presume, until the success of the expedition to Algiers shall have given the Ministry sufficient popularity with the nation, to insure the return of a majority favorable to them. But suppose the Algerines should fight like the opponents of Bonaparte in Egypt, furiously & fearlessly, and the French, in a sickly climate, should be defeated or waste away without accomplishing the object of the expedition—then the Ministry must go down, and a new expedition on a larger scale be sent out.

Thirty-five thousand troops were at Toulon ready to embark. [By the way, if I were a merchant, I would hazard one ship-load of flour into the Mediterranean. Plenty as grain may generally be, one or two cargoes of first-rate American flour, I think, would bring pretty good prices within 100 days, along the French or African coast.] There will, in all human probability, be bloody work, and hard knocks, and more hats than heads to wear them, this time next month, on both sides. How far the flames of war may spread, it is impossible to foresee, though we do not apprehend other European nations being involved in it; yet Turkey cannot look on the invasion of France without perplexity and dislike. Certain it must be, she would help Algiers if she could—but she is too much broken by the Russians, and by the loss of Greece, and the destruction of her fleet at Navarino, to lift a finger in her aid.

Suppose France should capture Algiers, will she give it up? Would not the possession be invaluable to her, more especially as it would open a way for her manufactures of arms, jewelry, cottons, silks, shawls, ammunition, &c. into the interior of Africa, to Bornou—to Fezzan—to Tombuctoo, &c. Is it not probable that Great-Britain may, indirectly, have given her consent that France should increase her possessions in that quarter, in consequence of France consenting that Leopold (to all intents and purposes a British Prince) should become King in Greece? Is it not probable that Britain and Spain have united to strengthen themselves, mutually, in the Mediterranean, to oppose the growing, the alarming strength of Russia? In a variety of aspects, this war seems to us of much importance, and the effect upon our commerce, before it closes, may be more considerable than can now be foreseen. *Village Record.*

EMIGRATION.

A correspondent of the London Times, in speaking of the emigration from Ireland, says:—"We were in the habit of sending about 15,000 or 16,000 annually to Canada and the United States. I have reason to believe from a conversation with persons very conversant in these matters, that the number will be more than trebled this year. In the port of Sligo alone, there are six vessels now lading with passengers for Quebec, besides two which have already sailed. For the last two weeks, whole families of comfortable looking persons have passed daily through our streets, seated on carts containing luggage and provisions for the voyage.—Our town actually swarms with men, women and children, waiting for the sailing of vessels from our port. It is said that a moiety at least of the persons going are Protestant, and I am inclined to believe it The north and north-west of Ireland have been at all times the great cradles of emigration, and as they were inhabited by a more sturdy and enterprising race, it has been from these quarters principally, until within the last ten or twelve years, that America has been supplied with so many of her citizens."

Lower Canada.—From the opening of the navigation to the 4th instant, 127 vessels had arrived at Quebec from sea, and a number more were within a short distance of the city.

Several vessels from Europe for Quebec have been lost at sea—many of the passengers have been taken off by other vessels, whose arrivals are announced.

We learn from the Quebec Mercury, that between Sunday the 6th inst. and Tuesday the 8th, upwards of *five thousand settlers* had arrived at that port, and that the total number this season exceeds 7,000. This shows that the extent of the emigration from Great Britain to this country the present season, has not been exaggerated.

Late Winter in Spain.—So severe has been the effect of the late severe weather upon the animal kingdom, that the household in the Royal palace of Granja have been compelled to discharge regular vollies every morning upon their enemies, the wolves, for the purpose of scaring them from the scene for a few hours. In the city of Guadalaxara, a girl, 17 years old, was torn to pieces by a hungry bear, in her own house, into which he had prowled for food. In Pravia, a town in Asturias, the inhabitants did not dare to quit their homes after sunset, for the wolves, after lurking about the high roads and devouring travellers, horses, and whatever fell in their way in the shape of food, entered the town in large bodies at night, and wherever they found a house door open, satiated their ravenous appetites by killing and tearing in pieces men, women, children, and animals. In another quarter, a bear entered a cow shed on the 15th of January, and devoured a calf. In Biscay, a pasiega, or female peasant of the mountain of St. Andero, was hawking about her little store with a child bound upon the top of a basket, at her back; not only the child, but the unfortunate parent herself, were overtaken by wolves and eaten up: even an orderly, who was proceeding on horseback from St. St Sebastian to Pampeluna, and his horse also, met with the same lamentable fate. Many hundreds of human beings, particularly muleteers, have been found frozen to death in the upper provinces of Andalusia.

The New Yorkers are all in *pi*—They have so many parties that nobody can tell which side he is on. There are the Skidmorites and the Tammanys—the Agrarians and the Workies—the Masons and the Morganites—the McTabs and the McShanties—Auction and anti-auction—besides Jackson men, and Adams men, Clay men, Calhoun men, democrats and feds—and twenty more things, the nomenclature of which is not to be found in the book of Webster's Dictionary. It takes a 'cute fellow to get along there.—*Empor.*

The case of the laboring females in the large cities, is attracting considerable attention. It is ascertained that those in particular, who depend upon their needles for support, receive but about fifty dollars a year, by unremitting industry. This, it will be allowed, is an inadequate maintenance for a single woman; but, when, as is frequently the case, mothers are obliged to depend upon this amount for the subsistence of their families of helpless children, it must needs leave them in a state next to starvation! The humane are making exertions to remedy this afflicting evil; and among those whose benevolence on this occasion, as on many other occasions, is most conspicuous and efficient, is Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia. *Fredonian.*

Yellow Fever.—A letter dated New-Orleans, 28th May, states that the Fever had already broken out in that ill-fated city.

FLOUR, in Baltimore, on Friday, $4 75
CORN, ... 40
RYE, ... 47 *to* 50
WHISKEY, ... 20 *to* 22

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *Thomas H. Bowser* to Miss *Margaret S. Kennedy*—both of Huntington township.

On the same evening, at White Hall, Md. by the Rev. Mr. Magee, Dr. *Wm. H. Smith*, to Miss *Jane B Thompson*, daughter of Wm. Thompson, Esq formerly of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Chas. Weyl, Mr. *George Billinger* to Miss *Margaret Rudesil*—both of Franklin township.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Rothrauff, Mr. *Daniel Vogleson* to Miss *Catharine Crist*—both of Oxford.

DIED,

On Tuesday last, Mr. *Isaac Sadler*, of Huntington township, aged 50 years.

On Tuesday the 8th inst. *Alexander*, eldest son of James Cunningham, Esq of Liberty township.

Pocket-Book Found.

A fair-leather *POCKET BOOK* was found yesterday, about 10 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Taneytown. The owner can have it, by calling at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel" and paying for this advertisement.

June 22. 3t

CONSTABLES

ARE reminded, that by an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made their duty to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, on or before the first day of the August term, a list, under oath or affirmation, of all the wholesale and retail venders of Foreign Merchandize & Liquors, dealing within their respective districts, as far as they can ascertain the same.

June 22. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell, at Private Sale, a *TRACT OF FIRST-RATE LAND*, containing

57 Acres and 25 Perches,

situated near the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, 3¼ miles from the latter place,) in Straban township, Adams county, Pa. The improvements are a large 1½ story Log Dwelling-house, a double Log Barn, with Sheds, a two-story Log Hatter's Shop, a fine young Orchard; and an excellent Spring, with a good Spring-house. About 40 Acres are cleared, a large proportion of which is Meadow, on a branch of Rock-creek, which runs through the property. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

MARTIN HOLIBAUGH, SEN.

June 22. 3t

TICKETS ONLY $5!!

THE ELEVENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 3d of July.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	35	do	100
1	do	10,000	51	do	50
1	do	2,500	51	do	40
1	do	1,505	51	do	30
5	do	1,000	102	do	25
5	do	500	102	do	20
5	do	400	1479	do	10
10	do	300	1147,5	do	5
20	do	200			

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, June 22. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 10.

17 34 36 19 58 48 56 2 46

If you want a Chance,
You must buy a TICKET—
You can see at a glance,
You might happen to hit it.

☞During **CLARKSON'S** Administration, of a few months only, at Dame FORTUNE'S

LUCKY HOME,

He has scattered a good deal of the Needful,

AMONG WHICH WAS

1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "

And a great many of

50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

☞**Saturday week will** be the next day of distribution. You will not get a FORTUNE, if you do not call and see

CLARKSON.

June 22. td

INDEPENDENCE!

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards,

You will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday the 3d of July next*, at 11 o'clock, A M. precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.——Each member will provide himself with thirteen rounds of blank cartridges.

By order, G. ARMOR, *O. S.*

June 22. tp

☞Gentlemen disposed to dine with the Gettysburg Guards, on the 3d of July, are requested to leave their names with Mr. MOSES DENNOFF, or either of the Committee.

WM E CAMP, | R. MARTIN,
JAS. PERCY, | J. CRESS,
Committee.

June 22.

TEMPERANCE.

OWING to intervening circumstances, the meeting of the *Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity*, (that was to have been held on the 14th) is postponed to *Saturday the 26th of June inst.* at the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at which time an address suitable to the occasion will be delivered The Ladies and Gentlemen generally, are invited to attend.

GEO. SWENEY, *Secretary.*

June 8.

sheet, was spread upon the table.—When she reached that part of her address in which her scorn—and it was bitter enough—was expressed against the Bible, she exclaimed, "this is my text book—[clapping the copy of the Declaration of Independence]—this is my bible—my holy bible—the holy bible of American Independence, and must soon be the holy bible of the whole earth." This was received by a tremendous shout of applause. She boldly and fearlessly avowed that her object was to overturn the present institutions of society—but that her means were peaceful. Her weapon to accomplish this was *republican education*, as she called it. She alluded to the era of 1801, when democracy triumphed, and swore by "the sword of Washington,—"by the good sense of Franklin,"—"by the democracy of Jefferson," that she would exert her whole energies in pursuit of her object. That object is to make but *one class of human beings*, and this is to be accomplished by equalizing every man and woman as to knowledge, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Her notions on the "social state" or marriage are curiously enveloped in metaphysical terms, but no one can mistake them.

She wants, and avows her wish, to equalize every thing in the world, by peaceable means—by quiet weapons—by republican education—[peaceable division of property, no less than of knowledge and power. Many of her notions are vague and indefinable, but her bitterness towards priests, clergy, politicians, banks, colleges, and the present order of society, is bold, daring, and palpable enough. She denounced, as usual, the Courier and Enquirer with great *gout*. Many of her sentiments are contained in the reports and proceedings of the Workingmen's Executive Committee, and the other organs of that party. She appeared to be quite vain of the effect she has produced, and at the conclusion said that she would withdraw for a few months, as she now believed she had given the people sufficient impulse to carry on the war themselves. Until the decision shall be given at the next autumnal election, she leaves the vineyard.

We have seldom seen the Bowery Theatre so crowded—with respectable people too. She delivers a lecture on infidelity next Monday evening at the same place, and on Thursday following, repeats the lecture she delivered this week.

The present state of things in this city is, to say the least of it, very singular. A bold and eloquent woman lays siege to the very foundation of society—inflames and excites the public mind—declaims with vehemence against every thing religious and orderly, and directs the whole of her movements to accomplish the election of a ticket next fall under the title of "Workingmen's ticket." She avows that her object is a thorough and radical reform and change in every relation of life—even the dearest and most sacred. Father, mother, husband, wife, son, and daughter, in all their delicate and endearing relationships, are to be swept away equally with clergymen, churches, banks, parties, and benevolent societies. Hundreds and hundreds of respectable females, by frequenting her lectures, give countenance and currency to these startling principles and doctrines.

Nearly the whole newspaper press of this city maintains a death like silence, while the great Infidel is madly and triumphantly stalking over the city, and under the mantle of "Workingmen," making rapid progress in her work of ruin. If a solitary newspaper raises a word in favor of public virtue and private morals—in defence of the rights, liberties and property of the community, it is denounced with open bitterness by some, and secretly stabbed at by them who wish to pass for good citizens. Miss Wright says she leaves the city soon. This is a mere *ruse* to call her followers around her. The effect of her lectures is already boasted of by her followers. "Two years ago" say they, "*twenty persons* could scarcely be found in New York who would openly avow infidelity—now we have *twenty thousand*. Is not that something."

We say it is something—something that will make the whole city think.

The Emperor of Russia and the Moon—Russia in her whole circumference surpasses the surface of the Moon by 123,885 English square miles, assuming that the Moon is, like the earth, covered with two thirds of sea. The surface of the moon amounts to 2,505,261 English square miles, allowing one third of which for continent, gives 835,087 square miles.—Russia counted in 1818, without [illegible] America, 958,972 square miles. The empire spreads out 174 degrees of longitude, and 36½ degrees of latitude, i. e. the 19th part of the surface of the earth, without the seas the 10th part of our hemisphere, and the 28th part of the whole globe.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Pa. June 21.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

Circumstances having transpired a few days ago to induce the belief that the U. S. Mail had been robbed of a considerable amount of money somewhere between Wheeling and Pittsburg, Mr. Eichbaum, the postmaster at the latter place, Mr. Morgan, the postmaster here, and some other persons connected with the department, commenced their operations for detection. A letter had been mailed, one day of last week, by Marcus Wilson, merchant at Wheeling, for Pittsburg, enclosing $1000—the money had been taken out, and the envelope received at Pittsburg filled with waste paper, on which was certain scribbling which induced the suspicion that the robbery might have been committed at the Claysville post office. Messrs Eichbaum and Morgan started for that place, where their suspicions were strengthened. Christian Weirich, the postmaster at Claysville, had gone to Wheeling on business connected with his mercantile establishment at the former place, and they followed him—an examination of him took place at Wheeling, and they found upon his person the identical thousand dollars inclosed by Mr. Wilson in the letter—Weirich was forthwith secured, and lodged in jail. On examining the desk of Weirich at Claysville, other sums of money have been found, which are supposed to have been stolen by him from the mail. So far as these particulars go, we believe they are substantially correct—should others transpire, our readers will be advised of them.

Separate from the above transaction of Weirich's, which indeed is of so black a character that it seems to present scarcely a redeeming quality, we have never heard aught alleged by those who have had dealings with him, against his honesty. He is probably worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars—may be said to be out of debt—and was driving a very extensive and profitable mercantile business at Claysville until the very moment of his detection. He was charitable, accommodating and liberal. He has extensive and respectable family connexions in various parts of the state—has several small children without a mother, and we regret to say, they had better have been without a father also, as one upon whom rests such unmitigating guilt. *Examiner.*

The first attempt to prevent the delivery of Mails on Sunday, was made in 1811, the year after the passage of the law requiring it. A memorial was sent to Congress from Boston; and among the signers were Wm. E Channing, Horace Holley, and other eminent clergymen of the Unitarian Church. So that the conspiracy did not originate in modern times, or with the sect upon whom treasonable designs are now charged.—*Phil. Morn. Journal.*

Royal Prerogative.—A letter writer who states that the United States' ship Vincennes had visited the Asiatic Islands, adds—"The Vincennes, during her visit to these Islands, had at one time thirty *chiefs* on board, the largest of whom weighed 365 pounds, the smallest 250." The letter observes, that those of inferior rank are not allowed to be so fat, it being considered a royal prerogative, not to be encroached on. *U. S. Gazette.*

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In Europe,	1,874,000
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Asia,	342,000
Polynesia,	2,000
America,	32,000

We learn that Capt. M'Neill, of the Topographical Engineer Department, with his Brigade, has been detached by the War Department, and will forthwith take measures for commencing the surveys on the route of the *Susquehannah Rail Road*. We are gratified at this information, as it assures us that this great public work is about to be recommenced, and we have no doubt will be prosecuted with intelligence and vigor.—*Balt. Chron.*

We understand, says the New-York Post of the 12th inst. that *Lemuel Smith*, Esq member of the New York Bar, and formerly a member of the State Legislature, dropped down this morning, while arguing a cause in the Fourth Ward Justice's Court, and instantly expired. Restoratives were applied, but ineffectually.

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Salem Murder.—A special session of the Supreme Court will be held in Salem, Mass. on Tuesday, 20th July, for the trial of the persons accused of the murder of Mr. White. All the Judges will attend, and the law just passed by the General Court, requires both the Attorney General and the Solicitor General to officiate on the occasion. It is reported that Mr. Webster, of Boston, and Mr Mason, of Portsmouth, have been retained by the friends of the Crowninshields.

By an article in the Philadelphia Bulletin, it appears there are *sixty-five* female convicts in the Walnut street prison in that city! In the Virginia penitentiary, to which all the [illegible] convicts in the State are sent, we believe there is not now *one* female.—*F. P.*

THE CHEROKEES.

NEW ECHOTA, May 29.

Before the next number of our paper shall be issued, the first day of June, the day set apart by Georgia, for the extension of her assumed jurisdiction over the Cherokees, and the execution of her laws touching the Indians, will have arrived. The day is now at hand. The Cherokees have looked to it deliberately; they have anticipated its approach; but they are still here, on the land of their fathers. So conscious are they of their rights as a people, that they have thought it not best to avoid the threatened operation of *civilized* and *republican*, not to say *religious* laws, by a precipitate flight to Western wilds. They are still here, but not to agree or consent to come under these laws. This they never will do; they have protested against the measure, and will always protest against it.

When the time comes that the State laws are to be executed with rigor, as they no doubt will be, backed by the Executive of the United States, and the late decision of the Senate, upon the reprobate Cherokees, we are unable to say what the effect will be. To us, the future is but darkness. One thing we know, *there will be suffering*. The Cherokees will be a prey to the cupidity of white men; every indignity and every oppression will be heaped upon them. They have already undergone much, when the time is merely in anticipation. How will it be, when full license is given to their oppressors?

Comment is unnecessary. We intreat you, respected reader, to reflect upon the effect of *civilized* legislation over poor *savages*. The laws which are the result of this legislation, are framed expressedly against us, and not a clause in our favor. We cannot be a party or a witness in any of the courts where a white man is a party. Here is the secret. Full license to our oppressors, and every avenue of justice closed against us. Yes, this is the bitter cup prepared for us by a *republican* and *religious* Government. We shall drink it to the very dregs.—*Cherokee Phœnix.*

To Millers and others, using Wing Gudgeons.

It must be known to all, that a certain Michael Withers claims a patent right for wing gudgeons. A short time since he was in this and the neighboring counties endeavoring to collect fees from those using them. The following from the United States' Patent Office, under date of the 20th February, signed by John D. Craig, the Superintendent, will shew that Michael Withers' right to claim is now out.

"The patent right" of Michael Withers for wing or mill gudgeons expired on the 24th of August, 1827. If any one is now attempting to dispose of any such right, he ought to be apprehended as an impostor."—*Har. Int.*

The following shocking occurrence, is related in the Lewis county (N. Y.) Republican:

We learn that two young men, by the name of Palmer, who lived near the natural bridge in this county, devised the following plan one day last week for killing a deer. The younger brother, who was about 18 years of age, placed himself in ambush at a spot where the deer was most likely to run when routed. The other started off in a circuitous direction up a certain stream of water, for the purpose of turning the course of the animal down towards the one who lay in concealment.—It appeared, however, that he did not go so far up the stream as was intended. The one in ambush hearing a noise in the bushes sooner than he expected, held his gun, which was charged with three balls and ready cocked, in the proper direction for firing. Soon he discovered something moving in the thicket which he supposed to be the deer—he fired and hastened to the spot, when, shocking to relate, his brother, instead of the intended victim, had received the fatal discharge of his piece! He had only strength when the other arrived, to say, "I am a dead man," and immediately expired.

Economy of the Fair.—The Sunbury (Pa) Beacon says: "We must congratulate the fathers and husbands of this part of the country, on account of a laudable spirit of *economy* that seems to be pervading the female sex. Formerly, parasols and reticules were considered indispensables, but—and to their praise be it said—the ladies of this age have proved they can be done without, by making their *bonnets* and *sleeves* large enough to answer double purposes, viz: bonnets for parasols, and sleeves for bags."

The Corporation of New-Orleans has been sustained, by the Supreme Court, in laying a tax for the paving of streets and forming side walks. Four trials have been had, in cases instituted a [illegible] payment, and the corporation has recovered $50,000, and maintains its tax.

Terrible Storm.—The Nashville Banner of the 3d June, states that the city of Nashville was visited by a severe storm of wind and rain on the previous Monday. One or two houses in the town are said to exhibit marks, supposed to be the effects of the lightning, which was remarkably vivid and intense. In Rutherford county, between Nashville and Murfreesborough, much injury was done by the wind. Fences, trees, and outbuildings were overthrown in the neighborhood of Searcy's, and the cotton-gin and horse mill of Mr Jones, were entirely demolished. In Franklin, Williamson county, we understand much injury was done, especially to the trees.

But the most serious accident befell the town of Charlotte, in Dickinson county, where the principal force of the gale, was experienced. A great proportion of the buildings in that village were prostrated. The Court House, a substantial edifice, two stories high, was nearly levelled with the ground, and Mr. Collier, who lodged in the upper story, was so much injured, that his life was despaired of. A traveller, who passed the night in the hotel at that place, states, that the scene of distress and alarm was heart-rending and indescribably awful. So soon as it was ascertained that the hotel was uninjured, persons rushed in from every direction, in their night clothes, and most of them bloody from their own wounds or those of their friends. Several had their limbs broken, most of them had received some bodily injury, and all were excessively distressed and alarmed.

The town of Shelbyville, in Bedford county, has likewise experienced the influence of the storm. Nearly half the buildings are said to be demolished, including the Court House and Methodist Church. Several lives were lost, and among those killed is Mr Newton, editor of the Western Intelligencer.

South Carolina.—We have been watching with great anxiety, the movements of the discontented party in South Carolina, unwilling to give up the hope, that time, and the operation of the tariff, would restore them to their right mind. In this hope, however, we have been disappointed. They have been waiting for the repeal of the tariff, and Congress has adjourned without fulfilling their wishes. The only question which appears yet undetermined, is whether the tariff law shall be declared null and void as to South Carolina, by the Legislature, or by a Convention.—If, in any way, the collection of the duties in the ports of that State be resisted, it places her in open rebellion against the government, and a civil war must be the consequence. The President will then be compelled, by the duties of his office and the oath he has taken, to enforce the law. That there is danger of this dreaded result we now firmly believe.—*Virginia Free Press.*

GREECE.—The three powers have guaranteed to Leopold the payment of 2,240,000 pounds sterling annually, for eight years.

FRANKFORT, April 30.

Extract of a private letter from Constantinople:—The creation of Greece into an independent Sovereignty greatly displeases the Turks; and, what is more srtange, is not approved by the Greeks settled here. The Turks loudly blame the too great indulgence of the Sultan, and affirm that there has been treachery on the part of those whom the Porte has hitherto considered its friends and allies. The Greeks, on their side, express uneasiness respecting the maintenance of the orthodox Greek Church under the Government of Prince Leopold, and fear, from his connections, an influence which may be injurious to the political and commercial interests of Greece.—The Fanariots, or Greeks of Constantinople, say, that the new Sovereign will encounter greater difficulties than Count Capo D'Istria, because the spirit that prevails in Greece is wholly incompatible with the monarchical principle; and that the Prince cannot flatter himself with the hope of support from the higher classes of the nation."

Green peas were sold in London on the 29th of April, at *five guineas* per quart. *U. Gazette.*

Progress of Crime.—A late London paper states that the number of offenders against the laws, committed to the different prisons of England and Wales, within the last year, has amount to no less than *ninety five thousand.*

The town council of Coventry, Rhode Island, passed an order in Feb last, banishing from the town the Rev. *Wm. [illegible]* the ground that "his public talk hurt the characters and feelings of the neighbors, and caused general confusion." They refused to rescind the order, or to give him an opportunity to explain by confronting him with his accuser.

sheet, was spread upon the table.—When she reached that part of her address in which her scorn—and it was bitter enough—was expressed against the Bible, she exclaimed, "this is my text book—[slapping the copy of the Declaration of Independence]—this is my bible—my holy bible—the holy bible of American Independence, and must soon be the holy bible of the whole earth." This was received by a tremendous shout of applause. She boldly and fearlessly avowed that her object was to overturn the present institutions of society—but that her means were peaceful. Her weapon to accomplish this was *republican education*, as she called it. She alluded to the era of 1801, when democracy triumphed, and swore by "the sword of Washington,—"by the good sense of Franklin,"—"by the democracy of Jefferson," that she would exert her whole energies in pursuit of her object. That object is to make but *one class of human beings*, and this is to be accomplished by equalizing every man and woman as to knowledge, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Her notions on the "social state" or marriage are curiously enveloped in metaphysical terms, but no one can mistake them.

She wants, and avows her wish, to equalize every thing in the world, by peaceable means—by quiet weapons—by republican education—a peaceable division of property, no less than of knowledge and power. Many of her notions are vague and indefinable, but her bitterness towards priests, clergy, politicians, banks, colleges, and the present order of society, is bold, daring, and palpable enough. She denounced, as usual, the Courier and Enquirer with great *gout*. Many of her sentiments are contained in the reports and proceedings of the Workingmen's Executive Committee, and the other organs of that party. She appeared to be quite vain of the effect she has produced, and at the conclusion said that she would withdraw for a few months, as she now believed she had given the people sufficient impulse to carry on the war themselves. Until the decision shall be given at the next autumnal election, she leaves the vineyard.

We have seldom seen the Bowery Theatre so crowded—with respectable people too. She delivers a lecture on infidelity next Monday evening at the same place, and on Thursday following, repeats the lecture she delivered this week.

The present state of things in this city is, to say the least of it, very singular. A bold and eloquent woman lays siege to the very foundation of society—inflames and excites the public mind—declaims with vehemence against every thing religious and orderly, and directs the whole of her movements to accomplish the election of a ticket next fall under the title of "Workingmen's ticket" She avows that her object is a thorough and radical reform and change in every relation of life—even the dearest and most sacred. Father, mother, husband, wife, son, and daughter, in all their delicate and endearing relationships, are to be swept away equally with clergymen, churches, banks, parties, and benevolent societies. Hundreds and hundreds of respectable females, by frequenting her lectures, give countenance and currency to these startling principles and doctrines.

Nearly the whole newspaper press of this city maintains a death like silence, while the great Infidel is madly and triumphantly stalking over the city, and under the mantle of "Workingmen," making rapid progress in her work of ruin. If a solitary newspaper raises a word in favor of public virtue and private morals—in defence of the rights, liberties and property of the community, it is denounced with open bitterness by some, and secretly stabbed at by them who wish to pass for good citizens. Miss Wright says she leaves the city soon. This is a mere *ruse* to call her followers around her. The effect of her lectures is already boasted of by her followers. "Two years ago" say they, "*twenty persons* could scarcely be found in New York who would openly avow infidelity—now we have *twenty thousand*. Is not that something."

We say it is something—something that will make the whole city think.

The Emperor of Russia and the Moon—Russia in her whole circumference surpasses the surface of the Moon by 123,885 English square miles, assuming that the Moon is, like the earth, covered with two thirds of sea. The surface of the moon amounts to 2,505,261 English square miles, allowing one third of which for continent, gives 835,087 square miles.—Russia counted in 1818, without her dominions in America, 958,972 square miles. The empire spreads out 174 degrees of longitude, and 36½ degrees of latitude, i. e. the 19th part of the surface of the earth, without the sea, the 14th part of our hemisphere, and the 28th part of the whole globe.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

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The following shocking occurrence, is related in the Lewis county (N. Y.) Republican:

We learn that two young men, by the name of Palmer, who lived near the natural bridge in this county, devised the following plan one day last week for killing a deer. The younger brother, who was about 18 years of age, placed himself in ambush at a spot where the deer was most likely to run when routed. The other started off in a circuitous direction up a certain stream of water, for the purpose of turning the course of the animal down towards the one who lay in concealment.—It appeared, however, that he did not go so far up the stream as was intended. The one in ambush hearing a noise in the bushes sooner than he expected, held his gun, which was charged with three balls and ready cocked, in the proper direction for firing. Soon he discovered something moving in the thicket which he supposed to be the deer—he fired and hastened to the spot, when, shocking to relate, his brother, instead of the intended victim, had received the fatal discharge of his piece! He had only strength when the other arrived, to say, "I am a dead man," and immediately expired.

Economy of the Fair.—The Sunbury (Pa.) Beacon says: "We must congratulate the fathers and husbands of this part of the country, on account of a laudable spirit of *economy* that seems to be pervading the female sex. Formerly, parasols and reticules were considered indispensables, but—and to their praise be it said—the ladies of this age have proved they can be done without, by making their *bonnets* and *sleeves* large enough to answer double purposes, viz: bonnets for parasols, and sleeves for bags."

The Corporation of New-Orleans has been sustained, by the Supreme Court, in laying a tax for the paving of streets and forming side walks. Four mills have been laid, in cases instituted against some of the citizens who resisted payment, and the corporation has recovered. Steps are now taking to lay the tax

Terrible Storm.—The Nashville Banner of the 3d June, states that the city of Nashville was visited by a severe storm of wind and rain on the previous Monday. One or two houses in the town are said to exhibit marks, supposed to be the effects of the lightning, which was remarkably vivid and intense. In Rutherford county, between Nashville and Murfreesborough, much injury was done by the wind.—Fences, trees, and outbuildings were overthrown in the neighborhood of Searcy's, and the cotton-gin and horse mill of Mr. Jones, were entirely demolished. In Franklin, Williamson county, we understand much injury was done, especially to the trees.

But the most serious accident befell the town of Charlotte, in Dickinson county, where the principal force of the gale, was experienced. A great proportion of the buildings in that village were prostrated. The Court House, a substantial edifice, two stories high, was nearly levelled with the ground, and Mr. Collier, who lodged in the upper story, was so much injured, that his life was despaired of. A traveller, who passed the night in the hotel at that place, states, that the scene of distress and alarm was heart-rending and indescribably awful. So soon as it was ascertained that the hotel was uninjured, persons rushed in from every direction, in their night clothes, and most of them bloody from their own wounds or those of their friends. Several had their limbs broken, most of them had received some bodily injury, and all were excessively distressed and alarmed.

The town of Shelbyville, in Bedford county, has likewise experienced the influence of the storm. Nearly half the buildings are said to be demolished, including the Court House and Methodist Church. Several lives were lost, and among those killed, is Mr Newton, editor of the Western Intelligencer.

South Carolina—We have been watching with great anxiety, the movements of the discontented party in South Carolina, unwilling to give up the hope, that time, and the operation of the tariff, would restore them to their right mind. In this hope, however, we have been disappointed They have been waiting for the repeal of the tariff, and Congress, has adjourned without fulfilling their wishes. The only question which appears yet undetermined, is whether the tariff law shall be declared null and void as to South Carolina, by the Legislature, or by a Convention.—If, in any way, the collection of the duties in the ports of that State be resisted, it places her in open rebellion against the government, and a civil war must be the consequence. The President will then be compelled, by the duties of his office and the oath he has taken, to enforce the law. That there is danger of this dreaded result we now firmly believe.—*Virginia Free Press.*

GREECE.—The three powers have guaranteed to Leopold the payment of 2,240,000 pounds sterling annually, for eight years.

FRANKFORT, April 30.

Extract of a private letter from Constantinople:—The creation of Greece into an independent Sovereignty greatly displeases the Turks; and, what is more srtange, is not approved by the Greeks settled here. The Turks loudly blame the too great indulgence of the Sultan, and affirm that there has been treachery on the part of those whom the Porte has hitherto considered its friends and allies. The Greeks, on their side, express uneasiness respecting the maintenance of the orthodox Greek Church under the Government of Prince Leopold, and fear, from his connections, an influence which may be injurious to the political and commercial interests of Greece.—The Fanariots, or Greeks of Constantinople, say, that the new Sovereign will encounter greater difficulties than Count Capo D'Istria, because the spirit that prevails in Greece is wholly incompatible with the monarchical principle; and that the Prince cannot flatter himself with the hope of support from the higher classes of the nation."

Green peas were sold in London on the 29th of April, at *five guineas* per quart. *U. Gazette.*

Progress of Crime—A late London paper states, that the number of offenders against the laws, committed to the different prisons of England and Wales, within the last year, has amount to no less than *one fifty thousand.*

The town council of Coventry, Rhode Island, passed an order in Feb last, barring the door to the town the Rev. Hiram Cook, a Free Will Baptist preacher, on the ground that he had been guilty of the crime of the eighth commandment, and of profaneness." They proceed to state, that in order to give him an opportunity to explain by confronting him with his accuser,

POETRY.

"When I consider the Heavens, the work of thy hands, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained; what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man, that thou visitest him?"—PSALMS.

Come ye! upon whose shrouded mind
Dark unbelief hath cast its pall—
Ye that are blindest of the blind,
And grope where mystic shadows fall—
Upon whose dull benighted way
There is no flood of sunlight shed,
Save boasted Reason's fitful ray,
A restless dream by Passion fed:—

Ye, who seek evidence of God,
And scan the lessons of his word,
Look o'er the paths ye all have trod—
Recall the themes you all have heard:—
The murmur'd warnings that have press'd,
Like low breath'd voices to the ear,
The awful whisperings of the breast,
That deeply echoed—'God is here!'

Come, and while Spring's alluring song
Is borne from every freshening spray,
When every gale that steals along,
Bears the young bird's beguiling lay;
When, like the mystery of a dream,
Bends o'er ye the eternal sky,
O'erlooking wood, and field, and stream—
Hear the heart whisper, 'God is nigh!'

Come when the proud, descending sun
Wraps his cloud draperies round his brow;
When the wide earth he looks upon,
Seems radiant in his boundless glow,—
When buds are closing—and the haze
Comes o'er the far blue mountain's head;
While sunset's hue and kindling blaze,
Lies painted on Day's ocean bed!

In Autumn's hour—in Winter's scene,
When pure pure earth in beauty rise—
When forest's strip of Summer's sheen,
Stand naked 'neath the bitter skies:
In the deep terrors of the storm—
The tempest's mighty thunderings—
As death's dark angel rears his form,
And veils the wide Earth in his wings!

Read ye of these?—and unbelief
Will like a shadow disappear;
Like a sad night bird's lay of grief,
From the unpolluted atmosphere;
A light, like Summer's radiant morn,
Will on the enraptur'd soul break in;
And glorious visions will be born,
Unstain'd by earthliness or sin!

Oh, who can cast his glance abroad,
Up to the chambers of the sky—
Nor feel the presence of his God—
The awful searchings of His eye!
Even the sad changes of our way,
Are leaves of a great volume given;
They bear the records of Decay,
And bid us seek repose in Heaven!

MISCELLANY.

From the Utica Free Press.

AN ADVENTURE AT SEA.

The adventure, which I am about to rehearse, is one of many that have attended my naval existence. It is, I believe, the most interesting, and therefore more befitting your ears.

I was on board a small schooner, from the Island of Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, laden principally with tobacco. Our force consisted of only three sailors, captain and mate, with two passengers, and myself. We had arrived among the Keys, or small Islands, when the wind, which had been quite fresh, lulled into a light breeze. The gloomy peaks and barren soil of an uninhabited island lay two leagues to windward, hoisting its rugged barriers against the clear blue sky, with a stern, frowning aspect. Far in the horizon lay, in gloomy outline, the dark shade and faint tops of a more distant land of a less imposing appearance, because mellowed out by the vast space between. As we gradually approached the headland, projecting northward from the first island, I discovered a sail floating, against the dark shade at the winding hills. The cry of "sail ho" echoed among the crew; long and apparently motionless the strange vessel hung in the distance, like a fleecy cloud that strayed from its ethereal throne, and settled upon the blue waters.

Continuing our course a few miles farther, the dim island began to shake off its murky aspect, and rear its dark promontories in a stern contrast with the receding headland. And then, from a narrow nook, guarded by a frowning cape, started a new strange sail, hovering along the indented shore, with a strange and mysterious appearance! This new vision seemed a signal word for the first, which could be faintly seen lingering in the opposite direction,—for with the glass, we beheld her bear away, and with all sail spread, shooting along before the wind with perceptible rapidity. The second likewise unfurled her topsails, and heading from the shore, bore down in seeming triumph upon us.

The vessel which first attracted our attention had the greatest advantage of the wind, and consequently gained upon us, in despite of all our sailing, and as she seemed considerably smaller than the second, there was also sufficient evidence of her coming alongside some time before the second.

The large stranger was a brig, the small one a schooner; one was armed—the other was not; and as chance would have it, the vessel with which we had first to contend, was the latter.—The bloody pennon streamed in the soft air!—flashing sabres gleamed among the ropes! But as the schooner possessed no ordnance, we were determined that she should be received as well as a twelve pound carronade, which honored our decks, was capable of bestowing, and guarded by a netting which was soon extended round the gunwale, with each a firelock, and desperate mind, gave us some hopes of making a manly resistance.

But still, what avail could this resolution have been—while even if we succeeded in repelling this enemy, there remained a second, double in power, both with men and guns? Certainly none—yet better die in the arms of bravery, than under the knee of cowardice. Death we expected; it hung as if ready to stamp its destiny upon our heads! What could we expect from these myrmidons of blood, but death? aye, a death rendered ten times more acute, when inflicted with impunity!—Nothing! therefore, our resolution was taken, to make a bed of our decks—a death bed! and the price should be the price of blood!

The grim messenger of our doom slowly dug the sparkling wave in chase, while the second, apparently her consort, diligently hugged the wind, and although every yard and brace strained with the bellying canvass, she seemed to hang in the distance as if locked in the waters!

We were completely hemmed in, without hope of escape; the wind opposed one obstacle, while if we attempted to run before it, our pursuers had equal, if not more advantage; the brig lay far away to the leeward, which would be nearly the same as running within her grasp, and to undertake a flight in the other direction, would be in the end, like throwing ourselves within the schooner's power.

The only resource that remained was to bring our own vessel a little more into the wind, which was effected, and endeavor, if possible, to pass the brig to windward; but then our speed would be lessened, and the schooner in chase possessed of more advantage.—However, the foe to windward was nearly within hail—our little gun frowned beneath the netting! each man placed himself under cover of some article, behind the mast, water casks, and companion way, which happened to be my station, while two or three remained ready at the gun—and firm and resolved!

The pirate now sent his hollow mandate along the deep—to 'heave to!'—But we were our own masters, and heeded not the command Five minutes might have passed, and then came a crash of small arms, followed by a shower of balls, which passed, whizzing, through our sails, netting, and ropes! Then succeeded a small gun, mounted over the gunwale like our own, which, in consequence of no ports, had not before been seen; this piece bellowed along the deep, as if the fiend himself had arisen to aid his grim followers, sending its iron ball with a streaming sound through the lofty mainmast, which tottered, and reeled to the sea! We minded it not, but answered with our carronade and small arms: all government over the vessel was abandoned, because not within our power; consequently, our schooner lay at the mercy of the wind and waves.

In this manner the fight was sustained ten or fifteen minutes, during which time we were fast driving nearer to the approaching brig, and the piratical schooner endeavoring to lash themselves alongside, but were as often repulsed by the mismovement in the two vessels.

I turned my eyes towards the distant sail, which slowly dashed aside the opposing waves, as she closely pressed against the wind, and, by the help of the glass, which I seized from the binnacle, could plainly discover the closed ports of a sixteen gun brig!—No hope, thought I, one broadside from her will settle all controversy!—At this moment, the pirate shot across our bow and attempted to make fast to our bowsprit, but the spar, probably weakened by some previous shot, parted and fell into the water;—released, she yielded to the influence of the wind, and swung round on the opposite side.

Finding themselves foiled in this manœuvre, a small boat, which happily could not contain more than six men, was launched from the deck and manned. We were at a conjecture concerning the cause, why there had not appeared a small boat before, but on examination, I was convinced that they possessed no boat of any magnitude, which probably might have been carried away in some gale, and knowing it to be entirely useless in attempting our vessel with five or six men, they had exhausted all endeavors in the experiment towards lashing us together, and were compelled to have recourse to this incompetent measure, and we resolved to receive it as warmly as possible.

[illegible] with six savage looking mortals, fully armed, shot over the blue waves, with the intention, not of boarding, as we expected, but making fast a cable to our bulwarks, which would certainly prove fatal to us if not prevented.

Death awaited us, if we presumed to expose ourselves, and therefore with as little danger as possible, the armed visiters were saluted from our muskets, which proved the death seal to two of their number; but plying their oars with all the speed imaginable, she shot up under cover of our vessel, and began slashing away the netting that no obstacle might impede their movements. Was it horror then possessed our frames? No! All sympathy—all sense of death—seemed wrapped in oblivion! was it madness? aye—it must have been madness! desperate madness! one which clung to our souls, and spoke with a voice that smothered all dangerous sentiments! "That our lives were not without a price."

One of the sailors who happened to be placed near the part attacked by the pirate's boat, seeing a stout ruffian, considerably exposed in his endeavors to make fast the cable, rushed forward from behind his covert, and with one blow of his firelock, struck him headlong into the deep!—but a dozen balls from the distant vessel, that moment wrapped his weather-beaten frame in the cold mantle of death.

I now turned to behold the distance of our new enemy, that if there remained any time which could be used to advantage in our defence, not to suffer it to pass. I will acknowledge a slight movement then possessed my nerves—although prepared, and in expectation of it;—but still, when I saw this second monster of blood, bear proudly up to the wind, not more than sixty yards distant, so sudden—so near—and with all the appearance of vomiting forth vengeance in the blackest manner, that for the first moment, I yielded to the influence of nature—but it passed away, and I became calm Some of our men likewise withered in their hearts, on beholding the consummation of their doom so near at hand, and murmured forth their resolution to the Captain to "give up the ship!"

"No," cried Munkton, with an exclamation that rung along the waters—"Surrender! no, my good fellows, back to your stations, and sink with the vessel that has been your home for months. Give those villains on the starboard quarter there, the true course of your bullets, show them yankee spirit!"

If the vast deep had yawned, and engulphed the whole piratical force, it could not have called forth a greater shout of exultation than this laconic speech. But a louder shout from these "workers of destruction" told the accomplishment of their object, the hawser was made fast, and the pirate fast closing alongside! All hope was dead! and Mortality shrieked in despair!—As my attention was riveted on our desperate condition, a joyous exclamation burst from one of our men—I turned, and my eyes fell upon the rolling brig—her long waving banner of scarlet, which had continually fluttered in the wind, on a sudden trembled in the rigging, and then darted to the deck—in a moment quivered from the lofty gaff the unfurled banner of Columbia! floating in the clear radiance, which appeared to us as if expressly sent to deliver the free-born sons of America from the hands of ruthless oppressors.

All stood transfixed with astonishment—wonder—joy; and as her broadside frowned upon her foe, there came a shout from our little crew, that might have vied with the pirate's powerful number! but it was smothered under a burst of artillery, that belched forth from the armed brig with a cloud of smoke, burying all in obscurity!—The pirate was in unutterable confusion; the star spangled banner was no desirable foe to engage, and cutting the cable, they had recourse to flight. The American again bellowed forth his thunder, sending havoc within their crew, and spreading desolation and ruin among their tops! Every other ball seemed to strike her blood-stained hull! The messenger of death brooded over the waves! And the tranquil sea trembled at the ruin of her unholy sons.

The chase was continued till the pirate became a floating hulk, all shattered! all riven! torn, dismasted and destroyed! With our glass we beheld the wreck driven upon the shore in the distance, and on planks and spars, such of the murderous band as were spared, committed themselves to the billows

The victorious brig returned, and we were received on board with a hearty welcome—I was informed that they had been cruising for two weeks after this same piratical schooner, but had never before been so fortunate as to come up with her. Supposing the pirates had previously discovered them, and consequently eluded their vigilance by the color and manner of rigging, they had painted the hull entirely different, [illegible] exterior appearance in that manner, which, added to the false pennon and piratical aspect, were happily successful in sweeping these outcasts of the human race from the ocean.

ABBIE.

From the Litchfield Mercury.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

The following extract from the log-book of an emigrant, proceeding to the *Swain River*, dated *Cape of Good Hope*, Dec. 10th, 1829, cannot be read without exciting the most exquisite feeling of horror:—

"October 14th, in 19 deg. fell in with a shoal of sharks, which played around the vessel, to the annoyance of the sailors, who are rather superstitious, and consider such visiters as ominous of evil, and such indeed proved too true.—At mid-day, all the gentlemen were busily employed (it being a dead calm) in baiting hooks to catch sharks, and one of them soon took the bait. The fish was full 18 feet in length, and in floundering to disentangle itself, caused so much sport, that several passengers crowded into the Captain's boat, which hung suspended over the stern of the ship. Suddenly they all got to the head of the boat, to see the shark hauled under the stern of the vessel, struggling with the line. In a moment the quarter david on the starboard side of the vessel broke off, and let one end of the boat down, precipitating every soul in it into the sea among the sharks.—Here was a scene of horror! The captain was in the midships when it happened. I was busily employed at my tents, under the tuition of the boatswain, but, like the rest, when the shark was caught, left my occupation to witness the sport, but Providence guided me to a point of safety. The boatswain had slung himself by a rope, and lowered himself to the surface of the water, with the harpoon in his hand, ready to strike the fish, at the very instant the accident happened. Young Williams followed me, but not satisfied with the view, he hastily climbed up to the side of the poop cabin, and was the last that jumped into the unlucky boat, & made up the number of twelve persons struggling in the sea among the sharks.—Our captain was almost beside himself All hands commenced throwing out ropes, loose spars, oars, and every buoyant article we could lay hands on, for them to cling to. Fortunately it was a dead calm, or every soul must have perished—our vessel only drifted by the little current of the sea. I saved one lad by throwing over a knife-board which the cabin-boy had been using; my man Hibberd threw over an Indian mat.—Master Shaw, a young gentleman about 13, got upon it, and was 3 miles astern of us before we could reach him with the boat, which was instantly manned and launched. I saved Mr. Earl's footman, who could swim, but was so exhausted from fear of the sharks, that he was sinking, when I dragged the line the shark was attached to across him, and he had the presence of mind to put the cord between his teeth, when I hauled him within the reach of a rope with a loop, by which we hauled him safe up. Mr. Peter Shadwell was also actively employed; he is in the East-India Company's service, and is a brother of the Vice-Chancellor: after half an hour's exertion, all were saved but two. I lament to say Williams was one of the unfortunates: I saw him sink to rise no more. He had hold of an oar, but lost his balance—he slipped it, and actually flung his arms around the captured shark (which was now pulled up to the surface of the water,) to save himself; but when he found out what he had hold of, he was so horror-struck that he called me by name, "Oh my God! my God! witness my end!" and down he sank to rise no more.—The other sufferer was a fine healthy country boy. Thus two lives were lost to answer the confirmation of the sailor's omen, that sharks always prognosticate signs of death or some evil to the ship—thus it proved. This indeed was a tragic day. The fish, line and all, drifted away, & we all returned thanks to God for allowing us to save the other ten."

Employment of Time—Life may be eked out with pleasure, but it must be mainly filled up by business, and he who should persevere in the vain attempt to fill up his time with amusements, would then find it too late to take up any serious pursuit, and be compelled to drag out a miserable existence, haunted by the ghosts of his defunct pleasures, in the shapes of ennui, restlessness and melancholy.—*Sydenham, or Memoirs of a Man of the World.*

Consumption.—Some very interesting experiments have been performed at Paris lately by Dr Cotterau, a physician of eminence, on patients afflicted with consumption. Having conceived that the anti putrescent qualities of the chlorets of lime and soda, might be applied with effect to ulcerated lungs, he invented an apparatus for the purpose of gaseous vapor; and if he and others are to be believed, the effect has even exceeded expectation—Some of the patients in very advanced stages of consumption, after inhaling this gas a few minutes, threw up the expectoration, tubercles which had been detached from the lungs, and the diseased parts being thus removed, the lungs healed, and again became healthy. Should this statement, which now rests on the authority of M. Cotterau and several other respectable physicians, be true, we may congratulate the faculty on a discovery, which in many cases must prove an incalculable blessing.

Dublin Literary Gazette.

Slavery.—The following extract from one of the German papers affords a striking contrast to the condition of the negroes in the Danish Islands, compared with their well known condition in the British West India Islands—"The negroes in the Danish Islands have been placed by the measures ordered by his Majesty, which have been gradually carried into effect, pretty nearly on an equal footing with the Europeans, and their emancipation may be considered as effected. Marriages between people of color and Europeans are permitted. Many of the former follow mechanical professions, and trade with the same right as Europeans, and the chief artisans are people of color. Many of them are employed in merchants' counting houses, and many are in public offices. All the officers of the corps of firemen are people of color, except the chiefs. The sexton of the Danish church of St. Croix is a negro; and one of the richest merchants in St. Thomas, (M. de Castro,) though black, is aid-de-camp to the Governor. Nay, the black proprietors of some of the sugar plantations have Europeans in their service as managers. Endeavors are made in silence to abolish the right of ownership to negroes who are still in slavery. If at the sale of property of a person deceased, a negro bids for his freedom, it is considered as disgraceful at St. Croix to bid against him, and many have in this manner obtained their liberty for a trifling consideration."

Mr. WEBSTER was invited to a public dinner at Baltimore, on his return home from Washington; but he declined the invitation.

CRADLES! SCYTHES!

JOSEPH LITTLE,

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has on hand, and intends continuing to manufacture,

CRADLES,

of the most superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms. His Cradles are insured, and he flatters himself, that all who will try them, will have no cause to be dissatisfied with their purchase. He also has on hand, and will continue to keep, a supply of the very best Grass Mowing

SCYTHES,

ready hung for use—which he will dispose of at moderate prices.

☞ **He has removed his** Shop from David Little's, to the Building adjoining his present Dwelling-house, in Middle-street, directly opposite the Methodist Church—where the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

LIME.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, at his farm, in Mountpleasant township, 1½ miles from Brough's Tavern, a supply of fresh burnt LIME, of the best quality.

JOHN SHULTZ.

June 15. 2t

LIGHTNING RODS,

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, May 11. tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the account of JOHN MYERS and JOHN STUTHEBECKER, Trustees of GABRIEL SPANGLER, an Habitual Drunkard, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 23d day of August next.*

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*

June 8. 4t

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*

[illegible] county, June 15. 3t